

30

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHARLESTON, 13<sup>TH</sup> Nov., 1845.

AT an Extra Meeting, held this day, at the Hall of the Bank of Charleston, Mr. M. C. MORDECAI, from the Committee on the *Questions proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the operation of the Tariff*, submitted a Report, accompanied with Tables, which was read; whereupon the following Resolutions were moved, seconded and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Report, with the accompanying papers, be printed under the direction of the Secretary, for the use of the members of the Chamber, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to each member, with a notice of the time fixed for final action thereon.

*Resolved*, That the President be directed to call a meeting of the Chamber for the consideration of the Report, at as early a period as possible after the preparation of the papers, as contemplated in the first Resolution.

Extract from Minutes.

WILLIAM B. HERIOT, Sec'ry.

REPORT  
OF THE COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

---

THE Committee of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the questions propounded by him, in relation to the tariff, with instructions to adopt such measures as might be deemed necessary, to procure the information desired by him and to report thereon, respectfully submit:

That they have discharged the duty assigned to them in the best manner that circumstances would permit. They deeply regret the very short time allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury to answer these questions, for, in consequence, they have been unable to enter upon the examination of the tariff with that full detail of facts, and with that careful investigation, which so important a subject demands. They have therefore confined themselves to a simple statement of such leading facts, drawn from authentic sources, as will exhibit the unequal operation of the existing Tariff system, its devastating influence upon the industry of the country generally, and upon the interest of the planting States more especially.—The information furnished, has been arranged under the heads of Agriculture, Commerce, Ship Building, and a system of Warehousing, and will be found to cover all of the more important questions from the Treasury Department.

M. C. MORDECAI,  
F. H. ELMORE,  
H. W. CONNER,  
CHAS. EDMONDSTON,  
THOS. J. ROGER,  
HENRY GOURDIN,  
JAMES GADSDEN,  
ANDREW McDOWALL.

# ANSWERS

BY THE

CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

TO QUESTIONS

PROPOUNDED BY THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

---

COTTON, Rice and Indian Corn, are the principal staples grown in South-Carolina; the two former only are exported.

The Commercial, Manufacturing, Mechanical, and Navigation interests, are entirely dependent on the Agricultural interests of the State,—more especially on the staples of Cotton and Rice. Remunerating prices for these staples, diffuse prosperity throughout all branches of industry, and the employment, and the profits of every class, depend chiefly, if not entirely, on the products of the soil.

The capital employed in their production, cannot be estimated at less than \$150,000,000. The average profit is generally estimated at 3 to 4 per cent., and the difference in the average profit for the nine years preceding 1842, and for the three last years, may be inferred from the statements in another part of this Report, in answer to other questions connected with the subject. The average price of Cotton for the nine years preceding 1842, that is to say, from 1833 to 1841, was \$12  $\frac{31}{100}$  cts., and for the three years from 1842 to 1844, \$7  $\frac{31}{100}$  cts.; of Rice, from 1833 to 1841, \$3 00 per 100 lbs., and from 1842 to 1844, \$2 54 per 100 lbs.

The currency of the country has had no effect on prices of produce, beyond what it has had on all other articles. Money has been abundant both in Europe and in the United States, in the last three years, and the depression in prices of Cotton and Rice, cannot be attributed to the currency. The Tariff, by preventing competition, and raising the price of cotton goods to the home consumer, diminishes consumption, and lessens the price or value of the raw material from which they are made. The State does not raise a sufficient supply of cattle, mules, hogs, Indian corn, or oats. They are obtained from Virginia, Maryland, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana. The Committee cannot give at this moment, their average price or value. All cotton goods, especially the coarser kinds, which are the most protected, have been higher in the last three years; while Cotton



has been lower than it was ever known; Rice, also, has averaged \$2 54, in the last four years, and in the four years preceding 1842, \$3 51 per 100 lbs. It is now bringing a much higher price, the crop being one third short, but more particularly, in consequence of the failure of the crops in Europe. Iron and cotton goods, and the coarser kinds of other goods, are among the articles most protected by the Tariff—many of them are excluded, the duties being prohibitory. The coarser manufactures of every kind, which enter into the daily wants of the masses, are always the most extensively consumed, and all of these articles have been relatively high in the last three years, as compared with the prices of Cotton and Rice. Timber and lumber are the only articles of any consequence, the product of the State, besides the staples, that are exported—the Committee cannot furnish the relative prices for the ten years preceding 1842, and the three years subsequent.

Five sixths of the Cotton grown in the United States is exported and consumed abroad, and the same proportion may be assumed as correct in relation to that portion of the crop raised in Carolina.\* Three-fourths of the Rice grown in Carolina, is exported and consumed abroad.—The price of the former is governed almost entirely by the foreign demand, and the latter also, except in the summer months, when the supply is sufficient only for the home consumption, and there is a cessation of export. Both articles meet competition in the foreign markets, by similar articles grown in other countries. The Tariff diminishes imports; the statement from the Department (table I) shows, that the less we import in a series of years, the less do we export in value, although the quantity may be increased. High duties increase the cost of production, by increasing the expense of all articles essential to subsistence, and lessens the ability of the planter to meet the competition abroad. The experience of all countries has established the fact, that there is such a connection between imports and exports, that any great inequality between the two cannot long continue. The tables in this Report confirm this principle, (See table I.) and they show that with increased prosperity in Europe, and with enhanced prices of all kinds of cotton goods, the raw material is lower than was ever known. The European manufacturer has obtained from us more Cotton for less money, while the American cotton grower has had fewer goods for more money. Such a trade must, sooner or later, be ruinous to the exports of the country.†

\* Mr. Webster, in a speech delivered at one of the fairs in the interior of New-York, in 1843, stated, that the consumption of Cotton in the United States was equal to one-third of the Cotton crop. Mr. Webster displayed great ignorance, or he practised a great imposition upon his hearers. The Cotton crop of 1842-43, was 2,378,875 bales, and the consumption (1842-43) 325,129 bales, or one-seventh only of the crop in round numbers. The crop of 1841-42 was 1,683,574, and the consumption 267,850, being less than one-sixth; and the crop of 1844, 2,400,000, and the consumption 339,000, or less than one-sixth of the crop also. There is a good deal of Cotton manufactured on the plantations for domestic use, and by mills in the interior of the Southern States, but this can make no difference in the statement, as the whole quantity is relatively small, and the Cotton so used is not taken from the ports, and is not consequently included in the crop, so that both items may be thrown out with perfect fairness.

† It may be said that the decline in the price of Cotton is to be attributed to



There have been several Cotton Factories established within the State in the last few years. Not enough is known of them to give the information asked. They are reported, however, to be doing a profitable business, and it is believed that they would be equally thriving with a fair revenue duty.

Tables B. C. and D. furnish a list of many articles of foreign manufacture, which come into competition with similar articles manufactured in the United States, the duties on which are nearly, if not entirely, prohibitory. The duty on Bagging, is particularly onerous to the planter, because it is almost exclusively used in the South in the packing of Cotton. It is subject to a duty of 4 cents the square yard, equal to  $44\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on the cost of the imported article.

There were required for the packing of the cotton crop of 1844, 14,400,000 yards, and there were imported 1,825,152, leaving 12,574,848 yards, which were furnished by the home manufacturer. The bagging imported in 1844, paid into the United States Treasury the sum of \$73,006 08. Assuming 20 per cent. to be a fair revenue duty, the difference between 20 per cent. and  $44\frac{1}{3}$  per ct., being 24  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., or, in round numbers, 25 per cent., was levied on the consumers of home made bagging, as a bounty to the manufacturer. Nearly every article used in manufacturing, is either free of duty, or lightly taxed. Cotton bagging is a necessary article in the production of cotton. To be placed on a footing with the manufacturer, bagging should be free of duty, or among the lightly taxed articles, or there should be an allowance equal to the duty on all bagging exported with cotton, in analogy to salt used in the fisheries.

Osnaburgs, coarse cotton goods, plains, coarse woollens and flannels, are extensively used in the South in the clothing of slaves, and by other labourers. These articles are among the most protected, and are subject to duties varying from 40 to 200 per cent, as will be seen by re-

an increase of production beyond the wants for consumption, but this is an error. The Cotton crop of the United States, of 1844, was 2,400,000 bales,—the largest ever made; notwithstanding, the stocks in the American ports, on the 30th August, the end of the Cotton year, were less than they were on the 30th August, 1844,

By the last dates from Havre, the stocks of American Cotton	65,646 bales.
were less than last year, at same time,	19,500

---

85,146

In Liverpool, they were more than at same time last year,	64,300
---	--------

Making a deficiency in stock of	20,846 bales,
as compared with the same periods of 1844, notwithstanding a crop of 2,400,000 bales.	

The stocks in the other Continental ports cannot be stated, but they are not large. The stocks in spinners' hands in France are moderate. In England they are large, but much smaller, compared with the extent of their trade, than it was their practice to hold some few years since.

It is not unreasonable to assume, therefore, that had not the consumption been curtailed in the United States by the excessive duties on imports, and more especially those on the coarser kinds of Cotton Goods, the consumption of Cotton, at this time, would not only have been larger, but quite sufficient to have kept pace with the production, without the disproportionate decline in price that has taken place between it and the articles manufactured from it.



ference to tables B. C. and D. Among the most onerous of these duties, are those on coarse cotton goods, which, in some instances, are equal to 200 per cent.; consequently, there have been none imported since the tariff of 1842, the duties being prohibitory. Thus the cotton planter, five sixths of whose crop is taken by the foreign manufacturer, is prevented from taking in return, the very articles produced from the raw material which he grows, *and he is thereby forced, by a tariff lessening competition, and diminishing consumption, to aid in depressing the value of the very article, produced by the sweat of his own brow.*

Cotton goods are manufactured as cheaply in England as in the United States, and under a fair revenue duty, they would be imported to some extent. Tables B. C. and D., furnish a list of many articles so circumstanced, nearly or entirely prohibited by the tariff, and yielding no revenue. A decline in the prices of cotton goods abroad, depresses the price of the raw material at home. Most generally, where prices of articles of manufacture decline, especially articles of necessity, the cost of production is relatively diminished. It is not so with the cotton planter, for he cannot reduce his expenses by importing the cheaper article from abroad, made too, from his own cotton; for no matter what the decline in price, the duty is prohibitory, and the lower the price, the more onerous it becomes—for instance, a yard of cotton goods costing 10 cents, pays a specific duty of 6 cents, equal to 60 per cent—the price declines to 5 cents, and it still pays 6 cents duty, equal to 120 per cent.

The duties on Sugar and Molasses, are also particularly onerous. The Spanish Islands are among the best customers for the Rice of Carolina. The duties on Sugar and Molasses, are extravagantly high, and their tendency is to curtail the consumption of Rice, by lessening the means to pay for it. The duty on Muscovado Sugar, is 100 a 143 per cent., on Molasses, 60 a 100 per cent. Table J. will show the result of an importation of twenty-five hogsheads of Sugar, netting to the West India planter 98 cents the 100 lbs. Similar results are common. High duties enhance the price of manufactures, and the cost of living to the agriculturist, (and all other consumers,) and depress the prices of produce. By reference to table I. it will be seen that the average yearly export of cotton from

1833 to 1841, was	472,037,779 lbs.
From 1842 to 1844, - - - - -	680,215,859 lbs.
The average value of Cotton exported from 1833 to 1841, was	\$58,458,031
And from 1842, after the new Tariff went into operation, to 1844,	\$50,292,257
Making the increase of quantity,	208,178,080 lbs.
while the decline in value was,	\$8,165,774

It is also a fact that the years of large imports, are those in which the Agriculturists have obtained the best prices for their produce.

The average value of the imports (referring to table I,) from 1833 to 1841, were	\$136,264,252
And 1842, after the new Tariff, to 1844, were	\$91,116,973

While the average value of the exports from 1833 } \$116,189,575  
to 1841, were }

And from 1842 to 1844, \$100,079,353

Showing a falling off in the imports of \$45,149,901

And in the exports, of \$16,110,222

By reference to the same table, it will be seen also, that the average price of Cotton from 1833 to 1841, was  $12\frac{33}{100}$  and from 1842 to 1844,  $7\frac{33}{100}$ . The same table gives the average value of cotton goods imported from 1833 to 1841, to have been \$11,329,908

And from 1842 to 1844, \$8,706,263

Showing a falling off in the value of cotton goods } \$2,623,645 pr year.  
imported, of }

The average value of the import of woollen goods } \$13,635,357  
from 1833 to 1841, was }

And from 1842 to 1844, \$5,978,261

Showing a falling off of \$7,657,096 pr. year.

Thus it is plainly shown, that under a system of low duties, there is always an increase of imports and exports, with a corresponding increase in the capacity to consume, which is sensibly felt in the planting States; and that high duties have the reverse affect.

Minimum and specific duties are unjust and iniquitous, because of the heavy exactions they impose on the many, for the benefit of the few, and, because they impose a higher per centage of duty on the coarser articles, which are consumed exclusively, or nearly so, by the laboring and poorer classes, than is levied on the finer articles which are consumed by the more wealthy. They are especially onerous to the South, because, being without manufactures, or nearly so, there is no class to benefit by them, and the tax therefore becomes sectional,—whereas, in the Northern and Eastern States, although the consumers there pay the tax also, yet they have more than an offset, and, as a section, are positive gainers, by the enhanced prices obtained for their goods, by virtue of the protection they receive.

All other branches of industry are injuriously affected by the present high duties. The mechanic and artizan have to pay higher for their clothing. All expenses of living enter into the cost of production; the implements which they use, and the materials which are necessary to their business, are heavily taxed. By reference to table D., it will be seen, that iron spikes, iron wire, wood-screws, cross cut saws, &c., pay a duty of 80 to 100 per cent. English bar iron, which is converted into hooks, hinges, and various kinds of bolts, pays a duty of 80 per cent., while these articles of foreign manufacture, are admitted at duties of 32 a 36 per cent.

The mechanic is a consumer of the products of the soil, as well as of manufactures. The high duties on the articles necessary to his trade, are restrictions upon his industry—they lessen his profits, curtail his employment, and diminish his means as a consumer. The South being without manufactures, the effect of a protective tariff is to compel every man, whether he be a cultivator of the land or an artisan, to contribute to the extent of the protection, to the support of others, on all protected articles that he consumes.



The effect of the present system of duties, upon articles extensively consumed, but manufactured only to a limited extent in the United States, is of course to enhance the value of both the foreign and domestic article excessively, and is injurious to the interests of all the other industrial classes, by increasing their outlay and expences artificially and unnaturally.

The growers of Rice, Cotton, and Tobacco, in the last twenty-three years, have furnished 67 per cent. of the entire export of the country, (see table E.) and they are heavily taxed on all the articles used in their production.

The manufacturers in the same time have furnished one tenth only of the value of the entire export, and every article used in their particular branch of industry, is either duty free, or lightly taxed.

The comparative operation of the present tariff upon the manufacturers and other classes of citizens, is clearly very partial to the former. There is scarcely an article used in the process of manufactures that is not free, or nearly so.—Witness the words of the Tariff,—Drysalt-teries, Dye Woods of all kinds, Palm oil, Berries, Nuts, and Vegetables used principally in dying and composing dyes, crude and refined Sulphur, Cochenial, Gums, India Rubber, Kelp, Lac Dye, Madder and Madder Root, Sumach, Saltpetre, Palm Leaf, Platina, Ivory, Reeds, Mother of pearl, &c, comprising most articles used in manufacturing processes, whilst others, paying a low rate of duty, varying from 5 to 20 per cent, all which should enable the manufacturer to produce every thing at the cheapest rate, and to meet foreign competition on the easiest terms, whilst its operation on the other classes is directly the reverse. Every thing required for an economical living, and a cheap production by planters, as well as by all the other great mechanical arts of the country, are burthened with an excessive tax, enhancing the value nearly 50 per cent. before it reaches the consumer. Witness Iron and all its coarser manufactures, and cotton stuffs, running up to 100 per cent. Cotton Bagging, 40 to 50 per cent., Carpets, 50 to 60 per cent., Flannels, 14 cents the square yard, without reference to its quality, Ready made Clothing, 50 per cent., Cotton Thread,  $18\frac{3}{4}$  cts. per lb., or 50 to 80 per cent., all the low priced fabrics of cotton and linen, and cotton and wool, for the use of the poorer consumers, 40 to 60 per cent., virtually prohibiting many other articles altogether, and forcing the farmer and all other classes of citizens to pay an excessive price for all imported articles, or to take the domestic article at a high artificial value sustained by the Tariff. It is evident these classes cannot, without submitting to a great deprivation of comfort, raise their produce and bring it into competition with more favored producers who are supplied with necessaries at a natural or reasonable rate.

The effect of the high protective duties, on the cultivator of the soil, is to depress the price of every thing he produces, and to raise the price of every thing that he consumes—the consequences are obvious. The profits from manufacturing, since the tariff of 1842, have been from 15 to 50 per cent.; from agriculture in South Carolina, 3 to 4 per cent.

The present high duties do not benefit, in any respect, those en-



gaged in growing the staples of Rice, Cotton and Tobacco, but the very reverse; and they cannot be modified in any way to benefit these interests, but by reducing them. The State has not prospered under the protective tariff system, and it has been shown in what manner it has been affected by it.

Tea and Coffee are legitimate objects for a revenue tariff, because they are consumed by all classes throughout the Union, and a moderate duty would not bear heavily on any one class, nor would it check consumption. A moderate duty on the articles now free, with a 20 per cent. duty on Tea and Coffee, and on all articles now paying a duty above that rate, would greatly increase the revenue, and, at the same time equalize the burthens of the government—20 per cent duty on the free articles would furnish near \$5,000,000 of revenue.

High duties diminish imports, or wholly prevent them. If the articles now excluded by excessive duties, or the import of which is diminished from the same cause, were permitted to come in under a fair revenue duty, an impulse would be given to every branch of industry, and the public revenue would be greatly increased, without imposing any partial or onerous burthens on any class or section of the country.

Hunt's Magazine, speaking of Great Britain, says:—"The collateral effects of the removal of the duties upon necessary articles, appears to have promoted the consumption of all others, in a manner to gain 30 per cent. more revenue than was estimated by the minister." Nor would a reduction of duties to a strictly revenue standard, injure the manufacturer, for the greater prosperity of the consumers (or in other words, his customers) under such a system, would more than compensate him against the competition from abroad.

The reduction of duties on live animals, butter and cheese, into Great Britain, this year, shows that the graziers and farmers are less dependent on a monopoly, than on a prosperous condition of their consumers. There were imported into Great Britain in the first

	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Nine months of 1845,	6,863	3,754	655	5,791	495
And in all 1844,	1,422	533	40	359	186
In all 1843,	556	270	32	164	242

There were imported into Great Britain, from January 5, to September 5, of

	1843.	1844.	1845.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Of Butter,	103,482	123,575	163,355
Of Cheese,	97,894	129,587	163,305

Notwithstanding this great increase in the import of live animals, the London Economist states, "that the demand for live cattle in all parts of the kingdom, was never so great as at this time, nor have better prices for years been obtained. The same remarks," says the London Economist, "apply to Butter and Cheese. The import of foreign Butter and Cheese continues from month to month on a rapidly increasing scale, but every month the demand for the home produce becomes greater."

The export of British produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom, for the eight months ending the 5th of September, 1845, is nearly as possible, the same in value as in the same eight months of



1844, and much less in quantity; yet so great is the prosperity of the home trade, or in other words, so much improved is the condition of the consumer, arising from the greater abundance of food, and the greater freedom to industry under the late tariff, that all articles of manufacture, are higher than they have been for several years.

The foregoing statements show that the prosperous condition of the masses is far more important to the manufacturer in the United States, than any monopoly that could be established.

Wool is grown in South-Carolina to some extent; it is entirely consumed within the State—the product is increasing.

The Iron mines are extensive, and some small working by bloomeries have been made. These are of no consequence. There are three establishments for the working of iron mines, by blast furnaces, rolling mills, &c. They are located respectively in York, Union, and Spartanburg Districts. To each establishment are attached considerable mines of Iron ores. There are eight blast furnaces, three rollings mills, three founderies, and two nail factories in the three establishments.

They are worked chiefly by slave labor—their product varies from 3,500 to 4,000 tons of pigs to half that quantity. This is worked into castings, bars, nails, &c. Prices have varied considerably, being influenced more by the ability of consumers, than other causes. The consumption is local, among the planting interests—and whatever depresses that, and diminishes its ability to consume, lessens demand and prices. Since 1842, the price of iron has been reduced from this cause some 30 per cent, until latterly it bears a better rate. This again is to be attributed to the fact that a drought of nearly two years has rendered the supply of water for the works often inadequate, and the production has been very considerably reduced. The price of iron in the markets that are supplied by these works, although affected, are not yet controlled by the tariff. Their location is so far in the interior as to constitute a protection against foreign competitors, and the cheapness of provisions and slave labor, with competent skill and management, will always render them independent of government protection.

## COMMERCE.

The proportion that the capital in the State, invested in Commerce, bears to the value of its staple products cannot be correctly stated in figures. It is quite ample however. The interest on money has been moderate and steady for many years, and capital can always be had at the legal rate of interest for all legitimate purposes of business. The commercial interests of the State have been much depressed for many years. The draining influence of the Tariff, has no doubt been a leading cause. The products of the soil are sold at low cash prices, and all articles of consumption are bought at high monopoly prices. The effect in a series of years must be increased poverty, a deprivation of comforts, and a crippled trade. Table A. will show that the principal staple of the State, Cotton, rates lower in price than it has ever done, while in Europe and America, all manufactures, especially of Cotton, are higher than they have been for years.

The effect of the Tariff has been to transfer, or to convert, the direct



foreign import trade into a domestic or coastwise one, and to compel the planting States, to receive all necessary supplies at enhanced home prices, in lieu of the cheaper foreign article,—the transfer has cost the South the difference between the prices of the article abroad, and the prices of the article of home manufacture, besides lessening the demand for the products of the South, and diminishing their prices or value.—(See Tables )

Table G. will show that the average yearly amount of duties collected in South-Carolina, from the year 1800 to 1828, the year of the first very extravagant protective Tariff, was \$928,951, and from 1828 to 1844, \$467,993, exhibiting a falling off in the import of one half, and in the last statement is included \$150,000 duty on Rail Road Iron, imported in 1844.

The same results will be found in the exports, by reference to table E. They increase with a low duty, and fall off with a high duty, and prices of produce are affected accordingly as has been exhibited in the tables annexed

It is undeniable, that all regulations which convert a trade of barter, into a commerce where specie forms an important payment in the settlement of commercial balances, or which forces the foreign trade into indirect or circuitous channels, must affect sooner or later, the value of the exports of the country.

The amount of imported merchandize in 1844 sub- }  
ject to duty, was \$83,668,154

Of merchandize free of duty, 24,766,881

Total import in 1844, \$108,435,035

The amount of duty collected was \$29,137,061, equal to, in round numbers 35 per cent. A duty of 27 per cent. on the whole amount imported, would have produced the same amount of revenue,—showing a tax paid by the consumers, and which the manufacturers received as a bonus, of \$7,000,000, or of 8 per cent. on \$83,668,154. In addition to this bonus of \$7,000,000, besides a protection of 27 per cent. assuming that to have been the duty on the whole amount of import, the manufacturers received also an additional bonus of 8 per cent. (the difference between 27 and 35 per cent.) on the whole amount of protected goods manufactured by them, say on \$200,000,000, equal to \$16,000,000, and this protection is given to an interest whose numbers and capital do not exceed the numbers and capital of South Carolina.

Such a system must be injurious to the entire foreign trade of the country, but more especially to that portion of it, whose staple products are consumed principally abroad.

#### WAREHOUSEING.

In the absence of a system of warehouseing, all articles, in original packages, should be entitled to drawback on being re-exported, except wines and spirits, not in Custom House Stores. The establishment of a proper system of warehousing, would, however, render drawbacks unnecessary, and if properly regulated, would greatly benefit all the great interests of the country. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation would all share in its benefits.

The Bill introduced at the last session would be very obnoxious.



The goods should at all times be deemed sufficient security for the duties, and duties should be paid on the weight or measure of goods at the time of delivery for consumption, or export. The duties not being payable until the delivery of the goods, or until they be taken out of bond at the expiration of the time allowed for warehouseing, no interest should be charged thereon. The storage should be by open competition, and the merchant should be permitted to find the warehouse, the government being satisfied with the safety and the security of the building.

Goods intended for consumption, might also be permitted to be shipped from one port of entry to another, the duties to be paid at the port where they are entered for consumption.

In case of drawbacks, it is equally unjust, that the duties allowed should be on the weight or measure at the time of landing.—Table K. will show its operation.

A drawback on Fish from the British Provinces, and elsewhere, would be highly beneficial to the Southern States. If a drawback was allowed, fish would be imported to some extent for the purpose of export, and assist greatly in making up assorted cargoes with our own staples, without injury to the American Fisheries

#### SHIP-BUILDING.

Charleston was at one time, engaged in ship-building to some extent, and many ships were owned by its citizens. There are now very few ships owned by them, and the vessels built annually are very few, and generally of the smallest class. The high duties on iron, chains, cables, and other articles of out-fit, renders them costly in proportion to the cost of British vessels, and the competition from these, and the small direct import trade from Europe, renders it unprofitable to own them. American tonnage has not increased in the same proportion as British tonnage, in the last ten or fifteen years. Even in the ports of the United States, there has been a great increase of foreign vessels in the last few years.

According to the statement from the Treasury Department, (table H.) the value of the exports of 1844, were \$111,200,046, of this amount, there was exported in American vessels \$78,450,529, and in foreign vessels, \$32,749,517. In the same year, 2,010,924 tons American ships cleared, and 906,814 tons foreign.

The amount of foreign tonnage employed in the trade of Charleston and other Southern ports, is more remarkable. By the same table it will be seen, that the foreign export of South Carolina, in 1844, was \$7,429,585.—Of this amount there was exported in American vessels, \$3,202,386, and in foreign vessels, \$4,227,199. There were 238 American vessels entered the port in same year, or 49,801 tons, and 159 foreign vessels, 48,926 tons.

It is unprofitable under these circumstances to own vessels, and there is no other way of accounting for the depressed state of the shipping interest, than that the Tariff in the first instance, enhances the cost of vessels, and then cuts off their employment by prohibitory duties, which diminish imports, and cripple commerce.—While our great rival and competitor proclaims to the ship builder, "Take free of duty all that you require for your out-fit."



TABLE A.  
*Prices of Cotton from 1832.*

	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
Jan.		10 a11	10 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a18	11 a14	11 a15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 a10
Feb.		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 a17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 a16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17	7 a 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$
March,		9 $\frac{3}{4}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a12	15 a17	16 a20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a10 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 a17	6 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7	7 a 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
April,		10 a11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13	16 a18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 a21	9 a13	9 a11	13 a17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	6 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
May,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 a20	16 a20	6 a10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 a18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
June,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11	11 a12 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 a20	15 a20 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11	5 a10	5 a 7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
July,	8 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 a13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a14	18 a20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a20	6 a11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a15	6 a10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 8	5 a 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aug.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 a17	13 a15	17 a19	15 a20	6 a10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13	10 a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9	6 a 8	5 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 a17	14 a15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 a18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 a20	9 a11	10 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7
Oct.	10 a11	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ a17 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 a14 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17	18 a20	10 a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 a13	7 a10	7 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 9	6 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17	15 a16 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 a19	10 a12	10 a13 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 a10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	10 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 a17	13 a15	16 a18	10 a12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6

[TABLE A. CONTINUED.]

*Prices of Rice from 1832.*

	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
Jan.		$2\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{1}{2}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}a4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3$	$1\frac{3}{4}a2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}a2\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.		$2\frac{1}{2}a3$	$2\frac{1}{8}a2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a4$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}a3\frac{1}{4}$	2 a3	2 a2 $\frac{3}{4}$
March,		$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a4$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}a2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{2}$	2 a2 $\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}a2\frac{1}{2}$	2 a2 $\frac{3}{4}$
April,		$2\frac{3}{8}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{3}{4}$	3 a3 $\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{7}{8}a4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{1}{4}$	2 a2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 a2 $\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}a2\frac{7}{8}$
May,	$2\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}a3$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{7}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{7}{8}$	4 a4 $\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3$	$1\frac{7}{8}a2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3$
June,	3 a3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}a3$	$3\frac{3}{4}a4\frac{1}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}a4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{1}{2}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a2\frac{3}{4}$	2 a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{4}$
July,	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}a4\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}a5$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{3}{4}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{8}a2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{8}$
Aug.	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{1}{4}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}a4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}a3\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}a5$	4 a4 $\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}a4$	2 a2 $\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{3}{8}$
Sept.	$3\frac{3}{8}a3\frac{7}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}a4$	$3\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3$
Oct.	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}a4$	$3\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}a4\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a4$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}a3\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{4}$
Nov.	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{3}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}a4$	$2\frac{7}{8}a3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}a3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{8}a3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}a2\frac{1}{2}$	2 a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}a3$
Dec.	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}a2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{4}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{7}{8}a4\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}a2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}a2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}a3\frac{1}{4}$



TABLE B.

There are a vast number of articles of foreign manufacture, the duties on which are a prohibition. We confine our remarks to our own business. Low priced white cambrics, 38 to 39 inch. wide, cost 4s. 6 for 12 yards, or 8 1-3 cts. The duty, apparently, per tariff, is 30 per cent., or 2 1-2 cts. per yard; but under the oppressive system of minimums, which is not understood by the great body of the people, it is valued to cost 20 cents the square yard, making the piece of 12 yards by 39 inches into 13 square yards, and pays 30 per cent. on that arbitrary valuation,—within a fraction of 7 cents cash per yard, or 85 per cent. The cost of import is 17 1-2 cts., including interest on the duty, while, at 30 per cent. duty on its true value, it would cost only 13 cts. An American article, of similar quality, is sold in Boston at 16 to 17 cents. Therefore the tariff is a prohibition of this article. The revenue is deprived of any duty whatever. The Northern manufacturer levies a tax out of the pockets of consumers (chiefly the poorest) of near 100 per ct. more than it is sold for in Manchester; and before it reaches consumers through the retailer, they pay 25 cents for what would be sold at 18 3-4 at a duty of 30 per cent.—one dollar in every four. But this excessive duty affects chiefly the poor consumer,—the rich use a cambric, costing 9s. per piece, or 16 2-3 cents per yard,—the duty on it is still only 7 cts., or 42 1-2 per ct., just half that paid by the poor. Again, the richer still consume a finer article, costing over 20 cts. the square yard, paying the tariff rate of 30 per ct. on the value,—that is 80 to 90 per ct. for the poor, and 30 per ct. for the rich consumers. These remarks apply to Jacconett Muslins,—Book, Swiss and Mull Muslins,—checked and fancy Cambrics,—all kinds of white and coloured Muslin Handkerchiefs, which enter largely into the consumption of Southern climates, but are not so much used in the North.

Coloured Cotton Goods are worse. All Prints, low priced Gingham, Negro Handkerchiefs, coloured Counterpanes,—all the low-priced fabrics of Cotton and Wool, Cotton and Worsted, or Cotton and Linen, are prohibited by the tariff, because they all pay the duty of Cotton fabrics. On Prints of fair quality, for consumption of the mass, costing 8s. 6 to 9s. per piece, 24 inches wide, or 6 1-2 to 7 cts. the yard, the duty is apparently 30 per ct., or 2 cts. per yard, but, under the system of minimums, is valued to cost 30 cts. the square yard, and the duty thereon, at 30 per cent., is 9 cts. per square yard, or 6 cts. cash per running yard, in place of 2 cts.,—that is, on the true cost, 100 per cent.

On fine Prints, for the rich consumer, costing 18s. or 19s., the duty is still the same, 6 cts. per running yard, or only 40 per ct.

On Negro Head Handkerchiefs, printed or checked, costing 4s. 6 per doz., 36 inches square, the duty is 9 cts. each, or 108 cts. per dozen, or 108 per ct. This is prohibition, and is practically visible,—for whilst the manufacturer can obtain such a bounty as 108 per ct. from consumers of coarse articles, he will never make a fine one, where the protection is only 30 per cent. These facts apply to Gingham, Checks, and all the coloured fabrics mentioned above; also to low-priced Flannels, Carpets, and many other articles.

There is an immense quantity of Goods in Cotton, Flax, Wool and Iron, consumed in this State, which are very greatly enhanced in price, and many excluded or nearly so. We confine ourselves to Dry Goods. Every description of Cotton Goods and Woollens, especially low ones, are

much enhanced. Hats and ready-made Clothing are almost entirely excluded. The following, amongst an immense mass that are scarcely known here, are nearly excluded:

	<i>Cost of import, with all expen- ses, except duty.</i>	<i>Prices actu- ally paid by consumers.</i>
Low-priced Cambrics, 39 to 40 inch., cost 3s. 6 to 4s. 6 per piece, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per yard, - - -	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 cts.	$18\frac{3}{4}$ to 20
Fine Cambrics, 39 to 40 in., cost 6s. to 8s., or 11 to 15 cts. - - -	14 to 19 same	25 to 30 same
Jaconett Muslins, checked Cambrics, etc. White Furniture Dimity, 24 to 27 in., cost 4d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yd., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cts., -	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 c.	15 to 22
Col'd. Counterpanes, coarse to medium, 10s. 4, 11s. 4 and 12s. 4,—cost 28 to 78, 35 to \$1, 56 to \$1.56, - - -	35 cts. to \$2	1.00 to \$4.00
White Counterpanes, medium quality, 10s. 4, 11s. 4 and 12s. 4—112, 133, 175 cts., -	1.35, $1.62\frac{1}{2}$ & $\$2\frac{1}{8}$	2.00 to 4.00
Common and good Calicos, 2 and 3 colors, fast colors,—cost 7s. to 10s. per piece, or 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., - - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 c.	9 to 16
Low priced Cassimere, all wool, cost 1s. 4 to 2s. - - -	$37\frac{1}{2}$ to 56 c.	50 to 90
Blue Pilot Cloth for coarse overcoats, 1s. 4 to 1s. 6, - - -	35 to 40 c.	50 to 65
Low priced Flannels, prohibited, cost 7d. to 8d., - - -	$16\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{3}{4}$ c.	20 to 25
Col'd. Gingham, stripes and checks, cost $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d., - - -	$11\frac{1}{2}$ to 14	16 to 20
Blue and White Checks, 1000 reed, cost $3\frac{3}{8}$ d. to $3\frac{5}{8}$ d., or $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 cts., - -	8 to 9 31 to 40	10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ 40 to 55
Negro Plains, white Welsh, 14 to 18d., " " Union Cotton and Wool, 7-8 8d. to 10d., - - -	20 to 25	30 to 35
Cotton Thread, not on Spools, cost 1s. to 1s. 6., - - -	27 to 43	40 to 75

These are wholesale prices and values, respectively. The list might be swelled out almost endlessly. The great mass of Cotton Goods, costing 6 to 8 cents, being valued at 30 cents, and paying thereon 30 per ct. duty, is a picture of the whole system of protection,—the consumer pays the above difference of price, or else takes a substitute at an equally artificial value.

The duty on Glass is also excessive,—the duties are specific, and, in some instances, are equal to 300 per cent. A large dealer in Charleston states, "Articles under the Compromise Act, which were imported and sold at 35 and 40 cts. per doz., are now subject to a duty of 35 cents per doz. We find, on making a calculation on articles which were imported previous to the present tariff, that the duty to which they are now subject varies from 90 to 300 per ct.—the consequence is, none are now imported."



TABLE C.

			<i>English Cost.</i>	<i>Minimum Duty.</i>	<i>Ad valorem Duty.</i>
Unbleached Cotton Goods,	24 in.	29 yards	3s. 1	6	160 pr ct.
Bleached “	30	18 “	3s. 6	6	120 “
Printed “	22	28 “	4s. 6	9	162 “
Stouts, or Domestics,	24	65 “	1½ a 2½d.	6	100 a 133 “
Cotton Checks,	24 a 26		1⅝ a 2½d. per yd.	9	190 a 130 “
Flannel,	27	46 “	20s. per piece	14c. per sq. yd.	100 “
Colored Cotton Hdks,	27		2s. per doz.		170 “
“ “ Shawls,	50		5s. per doz.		105 “
Moleskins, Beaverteens, Buffalo					
Cloths or Velveteens, used					
entirely for labourers,	27		5d. per yard	10½c. pr sq. yd.	78¾ “

TABLE D.—IRON.

<i>Prices in 1845.</i>	<i>English Cost.</i>	<i>Specific Duty.</i>	<i>Ad Val. Duty.</i>
Anvils, - - - - -	17s. 9	2½c. per lb.	74 per ct.
Spikes used in building coasting vessels, and not generally made in the United States, }	14s.	3c. “	97 “
Iron Wire, No. 16 and upwards,	3d.	8c. “	130 “
Sad. or Smoothing Irons, -	8s. 6	2½c. “	125 “
Wood Screws of all sizes, take 2 in.	1s. 7	12c. “	122 “
Cast Butt Hinges, 4 in. -		2½c. “	45 “
Wrought Clout Nails, - - -	2¼d. per lb.	4c. “	95 “
Cross Cut Saws, common 4 feet,	3 9½	1.00 each	120 “
Muskets for plantation use, -	8s. 2	1.50 “	
English Bar Iron, - - - -	£7 10s. pr ton	\$25.00	82 “
Round or square do., $\frac{1}{16}$ , }			78 “
Cost, 7.15 or \$37.58 }	\$42.36	\$56 pr. ton	150 “
Charges, 4.78—\$42.36 }			
½ inch square and round, }			
Cost per ton, £10, or \$48.50 }	53.50	\$56 pr. ton	115 “
Charges to U. S., 5.00 }			
Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, }			
Cost per ton, £11, or \$50.35 }	55.35	\$56 pr. ton	112 “
Charges, 5.00 }			



**TABLE F.**  
*STATEMENT exhibiting the value of cotton, tobacco and rice, exported annually, from 1821 to 1844, inclusive, compared with the aggregate value of domestic produce and manufacture exported during the same period.*

Years.	Cotton.	Tobacco leaf.	Tobacco manufac'd.	Rice.	Total.	Agg. value of exports.
1821	\$20,157,484	\$5,648,962	\$149,083	\$1,494,307	\$27,449,836	\$43,671,894
1822	24,035,058	6,222,838	157,182	1,553,482	31,968,560	49,874,079
1823	20,445,520	6,282,672	154,955	1,820,985	28,704,132	47,155,408
1824	21,947,401	4,855,566	203,879	1,882,982	28,889,738	50,649,500
1825	36,846,649	6,115,623	172,353	1,925,245	45,059,870	66,944,745
1826	25,025,214	5,347,208	210,134	1,917,445	32,500,001	53,055,710
1827	29,359,545	6,577,123	239,024	2,343,908	38,519,600	58,921,691
1828	22,487,229	5,269,960	210,747	2,620,496	30,588,632	50,669,669
1829	26,575,311	4,982,974	202,396	2,514,370	34,275,051	55,700,193
1830	29,674,883	5,586,365	346,747	1,986,824	37,494,819	59,462,029
1831	25,289,492	4,892,388	292,475	2,016,267	32,490,622	61,277,057
1832	31,724,682	5,999,769	295,771	2,152,631	30,172,853	63,137,470
1833	36,191,105	5,755,968	288,973	2,744,418	44,980,464	70,317,698
1834	49,448,402	6,595,305	328,409	2,122,272	58,494,388	81,024,162
1835	64,961,302	8,250,577	357,611	2,210,331	75,779,821	101,189,082
1836	71,284,925	10,058,640	435,464	2,548,750	84,327,779	106,916,480
1837	63,240,102	5,795,647	427,836	2,309,279	71,772,864	95,544,414
1838	61,556,611	7,392,029	577,420	1,721,819	71,247,879	96,033,821
1839	61,238,982	9,832,943	616,212	2,460,198	74,148,335	103,533,891
1840	63,870,307	9,883,957	813,671	1,942,074	76,510,011	113,895,634
1841	54,330,341	12,576,903	873,877	2,010,107	69,791,028	106,382,722
1842	47,593,464	9,540,755	525,490	1,907,387	59,567,096	92,969,996
1843	49,119,806	4,650,979	278,319	1,625,726	55,674,830	77,793,783
1844	54,063,501	8,397,255	536,600	2,182,468	65,179,824	99,715,179

TABLE F.

*Value of Cotton in England, from 1835 to 1845, both inclusive.*

1835,	-	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1836,	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	11 $\frac{7}{8}$
1837,	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
1838,	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839,	-	7 "	9
1840,	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
1841,	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
1842,	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1843,	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1844,	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1845,	-	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Amount of Bagging imported, and amount used.*

Amount of Bagging required for the crop of 1844,—say bales of Cotton  
 produced 2,400,000,—6 yards to a bale, - - - 14,400,000 yards  
 The amount imported in 1844, was - - - 1,825,152 "

To be taken from home manufacture, - - - 12,574,848 "

1,695,868 yards pay duty at 4 cts. per yard and 44, 31 per cent.  
 129,284 " " " at 5 " "

1,825,152



TABLE G.

*Comparative Statement of Duties on Imports into South-Carolina.*

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1800	\$2,203,812		\$22,685,590
1801	2,257,100	1823	765,899
1802	1,206,349	1824	732,076
1803	867,125	1825	661,327
1804	1,061,806	1826	573,707
1805	1,303,841	1827	592,025
1806	1,334,517		
1807	1,352,778	28 yrs.	\$26,010,624
1808	452,278	1828	450,967
1809	537,042	1829	490,750
1810	697,254	1830	497,397
1811	386,355	1831	505,050
1812	457,288	1832	523,031
1813	272,705	1833	401,634
1814	149,352	1834	459,935
1815	1,400,886	1835	453,391
1816	1,474,474	1836	682,383
1817	1,145,677	1837	469,058
1818	1,308,104	1838	590,422
1819	813,829	1839	653,188
1820	613,697	1840	368,127
1821	595,317	1841	449,535
1822	794,004	1842	305,607
		1843	158,405
		1844	*497,000
		28 yrs.	\$26,010,624
		17 "	7,955,880

Total for the 45 years, \$33,966,504

Total amount for 28 years, 1800 and 1827 inclusive, \$26,010,624

Average of above 28 years, for each year, - - 928,951

Total last 17 years, 1828 and 1844 inclusive, - - 7,955,880

Average of above 17 years, for each year, - - 467,993

\* \$150,000 on Rail-Road Iron.

## TABLE H.

*Ship Building and Navigation.*


---

EXPORTS, 1844,	-	-	\$111,200,046
Of which were of Domestic,	-	\$99,715,179	
And of Foreign,	-	11,484,867	—111,200,046
<hr/>			
Of the Domestic articles exported in }		69,706,375	
American vessels,			
Of the Foreign articles by Am. vessels,		8,744,154	—78,450,529
<hr/>			
And of the Domestic in Foreign vessels,		30,008,804	
And of Foreign articles in Foreign vessels,		2,740,713	—32,749,517
<hr/>			
			\$111,200,046

---

For the year 1844, - 2,010,924 tons of American shipping cleared  
906,814 " Foreign " "

By this statement, 30 per cent. of the whole of our Exports was carried by Foreign vessels, and the tonnage 45 per cent.

## IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Our Exports for 1844, - \$3,202,386, exported in American vessels  
4,227,199, " " Foreign "  
238 American vessels entered, - - 49,801 tons  
159 Foreign " " - - 48,926 "

57 per cent. of our Export was carried by Foreign vessels, and Tonnage 49 per cent.

In 1844, there were built in our State, 4 schooners, 1 sloop, } 583 tons.  
and 2 steam-boats,

---



TABLE I.

Showing the quantities exported and average price of Cotton, from 1833 to 1844,—the imports of Cotton and Woollen Goods in each year, and the Imports and Exports at the same time.

	COTTON.			WOOL.			
	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.	Imports manufactur'd	Imports manufactur'd	Imports. Exports.	
1833	324,698,604	\$36,191,105	11c.	\$7,660,449	\$13,262,509	\$108,118,311	\$90,140,433
1834	384,717,907	49,448,402	12	10,145,181	11,879,328	126,521,332	104,336,973
1835	387,358,992	64,961,302	16	15,367,585	17,834,424	149,895,742	121,693,577
1836	423,631,302	71,284,925	16	17,876,087	21,080,003	189,980,035	128,663,040
1837	444,211,537	63,240,102	14	11,150,841	8,500,292	140,989,217	117,419,376
1838	595,952,297	61,556,811	10	6,599,330	11,512,590	113,717,404	108,486,616
1839	413,624,212	61,238,982	14	14,908,181	18,575,945	162,092,132	121,028,416
1840	743,941,061	63,870,307	8	6,504,484	9,071,184	107,141,519	132,085,946
1841	530,204,100	54,330,341	10	11,757,036	11,001,939	127,946,177	121,851,803
1842	584,717,017	47,593,464	8	9,518,515	8,375,725	100,162,087	104,691,534
1843	792,297,106	49,119,806	6	2,958,796	2,472,155	64,753,799	84,346,480
1844	663,633,455	54,063,501	8	13,641,478	7,086,903	108,435,035	111,200,046

TABLE J.

[COPY.]

Invoice of Sugar, shipped on board the American schr. Columbia, Corbett master, for Charleston.

T.—25 hhds. Muscovado Sugar, wg. nett, - 31,879 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  \$557 7

## CHARGES.

11 hhds.,	-	-	at \$5,	-	-	-	-	\$55
14 do.	-	-	4 25,	-	-	-	-	59 4
Repairing 8 hhds, 3 rs.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Export Duty, \$2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Weighing \$4.5, Labourers \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 5—\$173 1

Commissions on	-	\$731
at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,		18 2

---

\$749 2

E. E.  
Cienfuegos, 9th Feb., 1843.

[COPY.]

*Sales of 25 hhds. Sugar, received per schr. Columbia.*

Sold 25 hhds. Sugar, wg. 30,726 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ , - - \$1,497 89

## CHARGES.

Permit 20c., Duty (cash)	\$768 12,	-	-	\$768 32
Other charges in Charleston,	-	-	-	224 08—\$992 40

Nett proceeds,	-	\$505 49
----------------	---	----------

E. E.  
Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1843.

TABLE K.

In April, 1844, there was imported into Charleston, 86 hhds. Muscovado Sugar, weighed on landing 114,341 lbs., and duty paid, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., \$2857 77. These Sugars were exported in Feb., 1845,—ten months after, the Collector required them to be re-weighed and duty calculated at the re-weight for the drawback.

They weighed	-	-	-	-	104,299 lbs.
Falling short, from purging and draining,					10,042 "
The drawback received was on 104,299, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.,	-	-	-	-	\$2607 47
Less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., retained by the government,	-	-	-	-	65 19
					<hr/> \$2542 28

The importer paid, in April, 1844, \$2857 77, thereby losing \$315 49, and the government keeping his \$2857 77 for ten months, and this amount of \$315 49 was paid to the government for that which never went into consumption. So it is and would be with Liquors in leakage and evaporation.